

Ventral spines on all femora covering ventral surface, except apically; fore and mid tibiæ with one or two posterior setulose hairs; antero-ventral and postero-ventral spines on all femora stout; hind tibia with one postero-dorsal and two antero-dorsal setulæ; tarsal claws long and strong. Wings narrow; veins 3 and 4 divergent apically; outer cross-vein at about its own length from inner and one-third of its own length from apex of fifth vein.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the thorax and abdomen more robust, the latter being ovate; the abdominal spots much larger, extending along the entire hind margin, except in centre; the longitudinal wing-veins not noticeably browned; and the tibial bristles stronger, with one antero-dorsal bristle on mid-tibia.

Length 9–12 mm.

Type, male, allotype, and two male paratypes, Milford, New Zealand, 24. xii. 1920 (*C. Fenwick*).

It is remarkable that all the specimens of *Exsul* that I have seen, including the genotype, are from Milford Sound. The genus probably occurs elsewhere on the sea-coast of at least the southern island.

LXXVII.—*Some new Short-horned Grasshoppers from East Africa*. By B. P. UVAROV, F.E.S., Assistant Entomologist, Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

THE present paper is based on the collections sent to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology by the Government Entomologists in Uganda and Kenya Colony. All the actual types are preserved in the British Museum; a few paratypes of the species represented by sufficiently long series of specimens have been returned to the Government Entomologists.

1. *Gastrimargus mirabilis*, sp. n.

♂. Much more compressed laterally than any known species of the genus. Antennæ reaching halfway between the front and middle coxæ. Face callosely rugulose. Frontal ridge in profile distinctly convex, forming a very wide curve with the vertex; its surface slightly convex, punctured, and callosely rugulose; its margins not raised, subcallous, almost reaching the clypeus, very feebly approximated below the ocellum. Lateral facial keels distinctly arched. Cheeks

rugulose, except in their middle part. Head above smooth, but not shining, and the fastigium of vertex, therefore, distinctly separated from the rugulose and shining frontal ridge. The median and lateral keels of the fastigium well developed. Distance between the eyes subequal to the vertical diameter of an eye. Pronotum very long and with an unusually high and thin, transparent crest; its surface distinctly granulose, except on the lateral lobes, which are coarsely rugulose; transverse sulci feeble, obliterated on the crest; sides of the metazona depressed and forming distinct rounded angles with the lateral lobes; the length of the lobes not more than half the length of the crest. Pleuræ coarsely rugose. Elytra extending well beyond the hind knees; discoidal false vein straight; the ulnar furcus with two rows of cells and a straight false vein. Hind femora very narrow and slender; hind tibiæ with 14-17 spines on each side.

Head green, with the lower part of the frontal ridge reddish brown; middle portion of the cheeks pale; lateral facial keels and oblique streaks before and behind the pale part of the cheeks blackish; upper median fascia and postocular fasciæ pale buff in the middle, margined with castaneous. Pronotum green, with the typical pattern of the genus in black and buff; the crest reddish buff. Elytra uniformly reddish brown in the basal half and smoky hyaline elsewhere. Wings pale yellow basally, hyaline elsewhere, with a narrow fascia, subobliterated in the fore part, not touching the outer margin and not reaching the inner margin. Hind femora with a row of very distinct black dots along the carinæ of both outer and inner median areas. Hind tibiæ and tarsi sanguineous.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	25.5	43
" pronotum	11	16
" elytra	25	38
" hind femora ..	16.5	26

Two males and one female from Entebbe, Uganda (C. C. Gowdey).

A very remarkable species, easily distinguished by the uncommonly high and thin pronotal crest, such as may be seen in the genus *Pyrgodera* or in some Pamphaginæ. The genus *Oreacris*, Bol. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. lv. 1911, p. 298), is also characterised by a very high crest, but it differs from *Gastrimargus* in many important characters.

2. *Tristria cæruleipes*, sp. n.

♂. Slender. Antennæ not reaching to the hind margin of the pronotum. Frontal ridge in profile slightly convex ; its surface flat, only at the fastigium feebly convex, with scattered puncturation ; the margins not raised, very feebly approximated at the fastigium. Lateral facial keels obtus-angulately broken in the middle. Vertex feebly impressed, rugulose, tricarinate, the lateral keels disappearing behind the eyes and the middle one reaching the pronotum. Eyes narrowly oval, very oblique, with the lower margin rounded ; distance between them less than their horizontal diameter. Pronotum indistinctly rugosely punctured ; metazona about two-thirds of the prozona, longitudinally rugulose ; median keel very distinct, thick, smooth ; transverse sulci feeble ; lateral keels distinct in prozona and subobliterate in the hind part of metazona ; lateral lobes about half again as long as high ; their upper third is smooth, minutely punctured and separated from the lower part, which is more densely punctured, by a subcallose longitudinal carinula ; lower margin callous, obtusely angulate just behind the middle. Mesosternal suture long. Pleuræ rugosely punctured. Elytra not reaching the hind knees. Hind femora slender. Hind tibiæ with 12-13 spines on each side. First joint of the hind tarsi twice as long as the second ; third one half as long again as the second. Cerci elongate, conical, slightly longer than the supra-anal plate. Subgenital plate long, pointed.

General coloration testaceous. Antennæ pale basally, somewhat reddish elsewhere. Face, frontal ridge, vertex, and occiput punctured with black ; sides of the frontal ridge above the antennæ and of the fastigium black ; an indefinite blackish-castaneous fascia runs along the vertex and occiput ; a chocolate-brown postocular fascia margined from below with a narrow pale line is prolonged on the lateral lobes of the pronotum, where it occupies the upper third, the pale line becoming there somewhat callous, but not reaching the hind margin ; the lower callous margin of the lobes pale, with an irregular, narrow, reddish-brown fascia separating it from the upper part ; the disc of the pronotum with blackish and brown puncturation, with a pair of round black dots in the middle of the prozona, and another pair between the first and second sulci. Elytra with the pre-radial part paler than the rest ; the radial veins in the basal half black ; other veins brownish with darker streaks ; anal area with a few scarcely distinct darker spots. Front and middle legs testaceous,

striated longitudinally with black. Hind femora with the externo-median area very narrowly margined with black along the basal half of the upper carina, and a series of minute black dots along the outer margin of the upper outer area; the knees black on the inner side, except the apex of the lobes, and with a semilunar black spot on the outer side. Hind tibiæ with the base very narrowly black, the rest dirty blue; their spines white with black tips. Hind tarsi reddish brown below, blackened above.

♀ (paratype). The postocular fascia of the head prolonged along the upper third of the lateral pronotal lobes and the discoidal field of the elytra, where it gradually disappears halfway to the apex, not blackish castaneous, as in the male type, but olivaceous green. The puncturation of the head and pronotum brownish, indistinct. The knees on the inner side with but a basal fascia and a semilunar spot black.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	26.5	34
„ pronotum	5	6
„ elytra	19	23
„ hind femora	16.5	20

Described from two males and six females from Entebbe, Kivuvu, and Mabira Forest, Uganda (*C. C. Gowdey*).

Easily recognised by the numerous colour-characters, especially by the coloration of the hind femora and tibiæ, as well as by the lateral fascia, which is not known in any of the previously described species. The species occurs in two colour-forms, and the type and paratype described represent both of them; the difference is not sexual, but individual.

With regard to the synonymy of the genus *Tristria*, Stål, I should mention that both *Metapula* of Giglio-Tos (*Boll. Mus. Torino*, xxii. 1907, p. 10) and my *Tapinophyma* (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 9, vol. vii. 1921, p. 496) are pure synonyms of *Tristria*.

3. *Eucoptacra gowdeyi*, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ reaching a little beyond the hind coxæ, compressed at the base, the rest distinctly incrassate. Face very coarsely and densely punctured; frontal ridge flat, coarsely punctured, with the margins smooth, parallel-sided below the ocellum, regularly elliptically dilated above the latter, narrowing again at the fastigium; widest between the antennæ and there about twice as broad as the subocellar part; its width at the fastigium slightly more than the subocellar

width. Fastigium practically horizontal, forming a perceptible, though rounded angle with the frontal ridge, somewhat impressed, indistinctly carinate in front. Vertex between the eyes tricarinate. Eyes prominent, but less so than in *E. anguliflava*, Karsch; their vertical diameter less than twice the horizontal one. Pronotum more cylindrical and less compressed laterally than in the other species, rugosely punctured; median keel very low; transverse sulci quite distinct; metazona subequal to the prozona; hind angle somewhat more than 90° , rounded apically. Prosternal tubercle obtusely conical. Mesosternal interspace a little broader than long. Metasternal lobes distinctly separated. Elytra just reaching the hind knees, with the apex obliquely rounded, scarcely truncate. The last tergite with two long, depressed, spine-like projections in the middle. Supra-anal plate with the apex somewhat attenuate and rotundato-truncate, and with two small teeth behind the middle. Cerci much longer than the supra-anal plate; the basal part, occupying more than half the whole length, compressed laterally, parallel-sided, slightly incurved; the apical part narrow, rounded, suddenly deflexed, forming an obtuse angle with the basal part, and again recurved, in the shape of a broad hook.

General coloration pale reddish olivaceous. Antennæ black, with the base brown. Clypeus and labrum blackish. Head bright yellow; the upper half of the face and of the frontal ridge olivaceous; eyes brown, but the orbits yellow all round; occiput with a narrow dark median fascia. Pronotum reddish brown, with the median keel and the lateral lobes of a darker shade, almost blackish; the hind angle of the lateral lobes broadly yellow. Elytra pale olivaceous. Wings pale golden-yellow. Hind femora pale testaceous all over, except the outer lower sulcus, which is blackish blue; the upper carina of the externo-median area with 7-8 small black dots. Hind tibiæ pale testaceous basally, merging gradually into the bright red of the apical half. Hind tarsi red.

♀ (paratype). Differs from the male as follows:—Antennæ reaching halfway between the middle and hind coxæ; fastigium of vertex distinctly margined; mesosternal interspace transverse; elytra not reaching the hind knees; general coloration darker, and all parts which are yellow in the male are testaceous; hind femora with greenish-grey transverse sulci, and with the dots of the upper external carina also greenish grey.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	13	17.5
„ pronotum	3	4
„ elytra	10	12.5
„ hind femora	8.5	10

Described from four females and eleven females from Entebbe, Bweya, and Mwera, Uganda (*C. C. Gowdey*).

This new species seems to be closely related to *E. exigua*, Bol., and *E. pallida*, Bol. (Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg. xix. 1911, p. 92), described from Katanga, but differs from them in the coloration of the head and the hind femora and tibiae. It is not impossible that *E. gowdeyi* may prove to be but a geographical race of one of those species, but this cannot be decided without comparing the types; in the meantime, I prefer to separate it specifically. A somewhat aberrant shape of the pronotum, as well as the horizontal and marginated fastigium of the vertex, together with the apically rounded elytra, may be characters of generic value, but the genera in this group are not yet sufficiently known, and I refrain from describing a new genus.

The coloration of *E. gowdeyi* is somewhat variable, and the described type and paratype represent the two extreme colour-forms; the females are, as a rule, less conspicuously marked than the males.

4. *Cardenius guttatus*, sp. n.

♀. Of medium size. Face moderately reclinate; frontal ridge feebly widened above the ocellum, somewhat constricted at the fastigium, with the surface punctured throughout and impressed in the vicinity of the ocellum; margins of the ridge callous, reaching the clypeus. Fastigium of the vertex distinctly broader than long, with two lateral impressions, punctured throughout, but more distinctly in the median portion, which is not impressed; vertex between the eyes as broad as the frontal ridge above the ocellum, slightly concave, smooth, with the lateral margins distinctly raised, but irregular, with a low, but regular median carinula running right across the occiput. Pronotum conical, not densely but very distinctly punctured; its disc distinctly convex in the prozona and less so in the metazona, which is slightly shorter than the prozona and more densely, though less coarsely, punctured; no distinct lateral keels, the lateral lobes forming widely rounded angles with the disc; the lower margin of the lobes callous, obtusely angulate in the

middle. Prosternal tubercle with the base slightly transverse, obtusely conical. Mesosternal interspace scarcely longer than broad. Metasternal interspace trapezoidal, as long as the basal width. Elytra extending scarcely beyond the hind knees.

General coloration flavescent. The margins of the frontal ridge, the lateral facial carinae, the median keel of the pronotum, the lower margin of the lateral lobes, two oblique stripes on the pleurae, and all carinae of the hind femora are yellow, shining. The sides of the fastigium, the three typical fasciae on the head and pronotum, a black fascia along the interulnar area of the elytra, a row of 5-6 spots along their middle, and the hind tibiae below, black. Two round spots on the face below the antennae, a broad oblique fascia adjoining the lateral facial keel, a narrow postocular fascia running below the black one and more obliquely than the latter, several round spots in the hind part of the cheeks, a pair of spots on the pronotal disc between the second and third sulcus, two more spots between the same sulci on the lateral lobes, two or three spots along the hind margin of the latter, transverse rows of spots along the hind margins of all tergites, as well as less regular spots and dots on all the legs, and the underside, dark violaceous. Wings faintly violaceous.

♂ (paratype). Cerci scarcely longer than the supra-anal plate, distinctly laterally compressed at the base, narrowed and distinctly incurved towards the apex.

	♀ (type).	♂ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	28	20
„ pronotum	7.5	5
„ elytra	22	18
„ hind femora	15	11

Described from 4 ♀ ♀ and 1 ♂ taken at Kagugema, Kisumu, Kenya Colony, i. 1919 (*F. W. Dry*).

The new species seems to be similar to *C. regalis*, Karny, from the Zanzibar coast, known to me only by the meagre description, but is undoubtedly different from it, since *C. regalis* is said to have the prosternal tubercle subacuminate, while it is very obtuse in *C. guttatus*; the male cerci of *C. regalis* are described as straight; and no mention is made in the description of the violaceous spotting, which is very characteristic of *C. guttatus*; and the carinae of the externo-median area of the hind femora are black in *C. regalis*, while they are pale yellow in the new species.

Genus STAUROCLEIS, nov.

Similar to *Cardenius* in the general facies, but the strongly reclinate and conical head gives it a striking superficial resemblance to a member of the subfamily Pyrgomorphinæ.

Antennæ thick, somewhat flattened. Head obtusely conical; face strongly oblique; frontal ridge above the ocellum strongly prominent, dilated and deeply sulcate; below the ocellum it becomes narrow, very low, subobliterate. Fastigium of the vertex strongly prominent forwards, practically horizontal, flat, with the margins obtuse. Distance between the eyes somewhat broader than the frontal ridge at its widest. Eyes oblique, oval, their vertical diameter about twice the horizontal one. The lateral facial keels obliterate. Pronotum conical, with the disc only feebly convex, but the lateral keels wanting; the median keel nearly obliterated by the puncturation; transverse sulci pronounced; prozona subequal to the metazona; the hind angle of the latter obtuse, scarcely rounded apically. Prosternal tubercle subcylindrical, somewhat compressed laterally, perfectly straight, with the apex truncate or rounded. Mesosternal interspace X-shaped; the lobes almost touching each other in the middle in the male and narrowly separated in the female. Metasternal lobes not separated. Elytra practically parallel-sided, with the apex somewhat obliquely truncate. Hind femora broad and short; the upper and lower external areas coarsely and densely punctured; the externo-median area smooth, with the transverse sulci regularly arched, not angulate; the lower carina strongly wavy. Hind tibiæ somewhat shorter than the femora, with nine external and ten internal spines, with an apical external spine.

Genotype: *Staurocleis magnifica*, sp. n.

This curious insect may be easily mistaken for a member of the Pyrgomorphinæ, close to *Ochrophlebia*, which it resembles both in general facies and in the type of coloration; it is, however, a Catantopine and undoubtedly related to *Cardenius*. From the latter it differs in the peculiar shape of the frontal ridge, in the subobliterate median keel of the pronotum, in the prosternal tubercle being not conical and somewhat compressed laterally, in the mesosternal interspace being strongly constricted in its middle, and in the very peculiarly formed hind femora.

5. *Staurocleis magnifica*, sp. n.

♂. Head, pronotum, and pleuræ strongly rugosely punctured. Perfectly black all over, with the exception of the

following parts:—A well-defined orange-red fascia across the lower half of the face and cheeks, along the lower third of the lateral pronotal lobes, and obliquely across the mesopleuræ. The head and pronotum above of the same colour, but somewhat less bright; a narrow black fascia along the median keel of the pronotum, extending also a very short way on to the occiput. Mesopleuræ with an oblique, bright orange-red fascia. Abdominal tergites bluish in their hind parts. The underside with a row of large orange-yellow spots, the first one occupying the apex of the prosternal tubercle, two on the sternum, and seven more on the hind margins of the abdominal tergites. Hind femora with the base of the upper outer carina orange-red and the transverse sulci testaceous. Hind tibiæ greenish below. Elytra brownish black, with the marginal membrane at the apex whitish. Wings black, with a bluish sheen; the inner margin blue; hind margin in its hind half narrowly bluish; the outer membrane of the apex whitish. The cerci somewhat longer than the supra-anal plate, subcylindrical, slightly incurved, blunt apically.

♀ (paratype). Differs from the male type in its lighter general coloration. All the parts that are described as orange-red in the male are in this female reddish ochraceous or yellow; abdominal tergites fasciated not with bluish, but with yellow; elytra with the veins pale; hind femora with all outer carinæ, as well as transverse sulci, pale; hind tibiæ with pale spots along the upper outer margin, between the spines.

	♂ (type). mm.	♀ (paratype). mm.
Length of body	31	35
" pronotum	7	8
" elytra	27	29
" hind femora . .	15·5	16·5

The type is from Entebbe, Uganda, 5.iii.1913 (*C. C. Gowdey*); the series of paratypic specimens includes 112 examples of both sexes, taken mostly at the same locality, partly in Chagwe, the Mabira Forest, Mbale, and Tero—all in Uganda.

The unusually long series of paratypes enables me to state that the described specific characters are very constant, and the described type and paratype represent the two extremes in the variation of the coloration, that of the male type being much more common than the less striking coloration of the female paratype; some specimens show a somewhat greenish shade on the metazona of the pronotum, but I am

not sure whether it is natural and not due to discoloration after death.

The British Museum collection contains also three specimens of a very closely related insect from West Africa, which differ from the Uganda ones only in the median fascia of the pronotum being reduced to an elongated spot between the first and third sulci; as that fascia is perfectly constant in the whole Uganda series, I take this character as a subspecific one and propose the name subsp. *occidentalis*, nov., for the West African race. The type of the latter is a male from Yapi, Gold Coast (*Dr. J. J. Simpson*); the paratypes are one female from the same locality as the type and one male from Lagos (*Dr. H. Strachan*).

6. *Stenocrobylus rhodopterus*, sp. n.

♀. Antennæ slightly flattened, reaching the hind coxæ. Face strongly reclinate, very coarsely punctured. Frontal ridge in profile distinctly convex in its upper part, which forms a scarcely perceptible rounded angle with the straight lower part; its surface slightly convex above the ocellum, scarcely impressed close around it, flat elsewhere, punctured throughout, but more densely in the lower half; its margins parallel throughout, not at all raised, smooth, subobliterate, near the clypeus. Fastigium of the vertex distinctly sloping, evidently longer than broad, rotundato-truncate in front, scarcely impressed, with only the lateral margins slightly raised. Eyes oval, strongly prominent; the distance between the eyes distinctly narrower than the frontal ridge. Pronotum coarsely and densely punctured all over, but more so on the lateral lobes; the prozona distinctly longer than the metazona, feebly convex; metazona almost flat, forming distinct, though rounded angles with the lateral lobes; transverse sulci not deep; median keel obliterated by the puncturation on the prozona, faintly perceptible on the metazona; front margin slightly emarginate; hind margin obtusely angulate, rounded; lateral lobes with two smooth spots in the upper part of the prozona. Prosternal tubercle transversely compressed, with the apex truncate. Mesosternal lobes transverse; the interspace somewhat constricted before the middle, about twice as long as its width at the constriction. Metasternal interspace subequal to the distance between the eyes. Elytra extending somewhat beyond the hind knees and reaching the apex of the abdomen. The whole body and legs hairy.

General coloration dirty olivaceous. Antennæ greyish

green, with the apices of the joints pale. Head with a broad black postocular fascia; lateral lobes of the pronotum also with a black fascia along the upper margin, but narrower and not sharply defined. Elytra reddish brown, except the anal area, which is reddish olivaceous. Wings red, transparent. Hind femora olivaceous, except on the inner side, where they are brownish black. Hind tibiae olivaceous; the spines paler, black-tipped.

♂ (paratype). Differs from the female in the following characters: fastigium between the eyes very narrow and sulcate; metasternal interspace correspondingly narrower; prosternal tubercle somewhat narrowed apically; cerci slightly longer than the supra-anal plate, distinctly incurved in the apical third.

	♀ (type). mm.	♂ ♂ (paratype). mm.
Length of body	35	20-24
" pronotum	7.5	4-5
" elytra	26	17-19
" hind femora ..	17	11.5-13

Described from one female and three males from Entebbe, Uganda (C. C. Gowdey).

Easily recognised by the uniform general coloration and red wings.

7. *Stenocrobylus diversicornis*, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ scarcely compressed, extending well beyond the hind coxæ. Face strongly reclinate, very coarsely punctured. Frontal ridge straight in profile, subobliterate below the ocellum, slightly impressed close around the latter, convex and feebly punctured above it. Fastigium of the vertex feebly sloping, strongly prominent forwards, somewhat impressed, punctured. Vertex between the eyes sulcate, much narrower than the frontal ridge. Eyes strongly prominent. Pronotum very coarsely and uniformly punctured all over; feebly convex in the prozona and practically flat in the metazona, which does not form, however, any angles with the lateral lobes; transverse sulci feeble, the hind one being placed distinctly behind the middle; median keel almost obliterated by the puncturation, faintly perceptible in the metazona. Prosternal tubercle distinctly transverse, with the apex somewhat emarginate. Mesosternal interspace scarcely constricted in the middle, about as long as broad. Metasternal interspace subequal to the distance between the eyes. Elytra reaching well beyond both apex of the abdomen and the hind knees. Hind femora incrassate. Cerci

reaching to the apex of the subgenital plate, compressed laterally, incurved, with the apex acute and somewhat decurved.

General coloration blackish olivaceous, variegated with yellow and black. Antennæ with the base yellowish, the first joint bearing a blackish-green streak, the rest, beginning with the fourth joint, red. Head black, except the fastigium of vertex and the cheeks, which are yellow. Pronotum black, somewhat olivaceous on the disc, with a triangular spot on the front margin of each lateral lobe, and more than the lower half of the metazona, yellow. Pleuræ olivaceous black. Elytra olivaceous basally, gradually merging into vinous red towards the apex. Wings pale vinous red. Front and middle legs olivaceous. Hind femora greenish yellow, with the extreme base, a fairly broad fascia just before the middle, another narrow fascia in the apical third, the knee, and almost the whole of the lower surface black. Hind tibiæ dark vinous red, with the base black and with a yellow subbasal ring; the spines unicolorous with tibia, black-tipped. Hind tarsi vinous red, with the apical unguis yellow, black-tipped. The underside yellow. The whole body and legs covered with yellowish hairs.

♀ (paratype). Differs from the male, apart from the larger size, in the less dark general coloration. Its head is not black, but only blackened behind the eyes and on the clypeus; pronotum olivaceous brown on the upper side, with the lateral lobes dirty yellow, bearing an indistinct blackish-green fascia along the upper margin, the space between the sulci being also of that colour; hind femora as in the male, but with the underside not black. Antennæ with the basal joints as in the male, but the rest pitch-black, reaching only to the hind coxæ.

	♂ (type). mm.	♀ (paratype). mm.
Length of body	24	38
„ pronotum	5	7
„ elytra	21	28
„ hind femora	12	16.5

Described from two males and one female from Entebbe, Uganda (C. C. Gowdey).

Seems to be clearly related to *S. roseus*, G.-Tos, from Congo, known to me by description only, but easily separated from it by some details of pattern and especially by the coloration of the hind femora and tibiæ. The difference

in the coloration of the antennæ of the two sexes is very remarkable, though I cannot be quite certain whether it is a case of sexual dimorphism or individual variability only; both males before me now have red antennæ.

8. *Catantopsis tæniolatus ugandanus*, subsp. n.

Differs from the typical West African specimens in the following characters only: distinctly more slenderly built; fastigium of the vertex more prominent; antennæ black (testaceous in the typical form); prosternal tubercle narrower at the base, but less pointed; mesosternal interspace more elongate and distinctly constricted; elytra reaching the hind knees (or slightly longer); hind femora more slender, with the inner side spotted as in the typical form, and also with a small black spot near the apex of the area externo-media, and 2-3 minor spots at its middle, near the apex of the basal half; hind tibiæ pale in the basal third and bright rose in the rest; hind tarsi rose.

	♂. mm.	♀ ♀. mm.
Length of body	19.5	25-28
„ pronotum	4	5-5.5
„ elytra	14	17-18.5
„ hind femora ..	11	12.5-13

Six males and eight females from Entebbe, Kivuvu, and Mabira Forest, in Uganda; one female from Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory (all taken by *C. C. Gowdey*). A female from Entebbe, 19.viii.1911, designated as the type, the others being paratypes.

I think that I am right in referring *Catantopsis tæniolatus* of Karsch to the genus *Catantopsis*, Bol. (Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg. xix. 1911, p. 98), founded on a species from Katanga. As the Uganda specimens agree fairly well with the description by Karsch, but differ in some important and obviously constant characters from the specimens before me from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, which I take to represent the typical *tæniolatus* (described from Bismarckburg, Togo), I regard the Uganda insects as a distinct geographical race. Bolivar's species, *Catantopsis opomaliformis*, differs from both races of *C. tæniolatus* by its much larger dimensions and by the differently coloured hind femora.

9. *Catantopsis simplex*, sp. n.

♂. One of the smaller species of the genus. Antennæ thick, somewhat flattened, reaching to the middle coxæ.

Face strongly punctured ; frontal ridge straight in profile, scarcely narrowed at the fastigium, very slightly narrowed downwards, almost parallel-sided, sulcate throughout, except at the fastigium, distinctly punctured, with the margins smooth. Fastigium of the vertex distinctly sloping, widened forwards, rotundato-truncate in front, much longer than broad, slightly impressed, punctured. Distance between the eyes slightly narrower than the antennæ. Pronotum distinctly punctured all over, except the callous lower portion of the lateral lobes on the prozona and two indefinite smooth spots at the upper margin of the lobes ; transverse sulci not strong, but distinct, cutting the median keel, which is distinct throughout, though low and irregular owing to the puncturation ; metazona subequal to the prozona, obtusely angulate behind ; lateral lobes forming no angles with the disc. Prosternal tubercle subconical, distinctly inclined backwards, with the apex obtuse. Mesosternal interspace broader than the frontal ridge, longer than broad. Metasternal lobes contiguous. Elytra extending a little beyond the hind knees. Front and middle femora somewhat incrassate. Cerci extending beyond the apex of the supra-anal plate, somewhat compressed basally, gradually narrowed and incurved towards the apical part, which is rather suddenly bent inwards and upwards, so that its lower outer side forms a distinct angle with the rest of the cercus.

General coloration reddish testaceous. Antennæ dirty olivaceous, irregularly marmorated with reddish. Face and the lower part of the cheeks pale ; some indistinct greenish-grey markings on the lateral facial carinæ ; an indistinct brown fascia, widened posteriorly, on the occiput ; a broad black postocular fascia, including a round pale spot below the middle. Pronotum reddish brown, somewhat darkened along the median keel ; hind margin somewhat paler ; lateral lobes with more than the lower third pale, callous on the prozona ; the upper part very dark reddish brown between the front margin and the second sulcus, paler between the second and third sulcus, concolorous with the disc on the metazona. Elytra testaceous, reddish basally ; the middle third of the marginal field somewhat blackened ; some scarcely distinct small dark spots scattered elsewhere. Wings yellowish basally, somewhat infumate towards the apex. All legs very pale olivaceous ; hind femora somewhat reddish above ; the upper inner area with a small spot near the base, a second one of the same size just before the middle, both of them extending a little into the inner middle area, a third subobsolete spot beyond the middle, which

corresponds to the broad fascia of the inner middle area, and a fourth small spot just before the knee black; the base of the knee also black inside and below. Hind tibiae pale, with the spines black-tipped. The underside pale olivaceous.

	♂ (type). mm.	♀ (paratype). mm.
Length of body	18	25
„ pronotum	4	5
„ elytra	16	20
„ hind femora ..	10	14

Described from 15 males and 23 females from Entebbe, Banda, Kampala, and Mabira Forest, in Uganda (*C. C. Gowdey*); two females, also from Entebbe (*T. J. Anderson*); one male from Kikandue, British East Africa (*W. L. Sluter*).

A very inconspicuously marked species, belonging to the group with the hind femora unicolorous outwardly. The general coloration and the markings on the inner side of the hind femora are very much the same as in *Catantopsis tæniolatus*, Karsch, but the new insect is, though not larger, more robustly built, with the pronotum more conical, and the male cerci are not bifurcate apically. In some more darkly coloured specimens there is a pale oblique streak on the mesopleuræ.

LXXVIII.—*The Coleoptera of the Madeira Islands*.*

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

THE Coleoptera of Madeira have been famous ever since Darwin wrote ('Origin of Species,' chap. v.): "Mr. Wollaston has discovered the remarkable fact that 200 beetles, out of the 550 species (but more are now known) inhabiting Madeira, are so far deficient in wings that they cannot fly; and that, of the 29 endemic genera, no less than 23 have all

* I am greatly indebted to Dr. G. A. K. Marshall and Mr. K. G. Blair for the determination of Madeira Islands Coleoptera, and to the latter for assistance in making comparisons with the specimens in the British Museum. I also examined the Madeira collection at Oxford, purchased by Hope from Wollaston and presented in 1861. At Oxford, one Canary I. drawer had got into the Madeira cabinet—a possible source of confusion, as there are no locality-labels.